

Today's Metal Prices

NEW YORK QUOTATIONS.

New York, June 8.—Silver, 49 1/2c;
Lead, 5.75@6.00; Spelter, not quoted;
Copper, 19.50@19.75.

The Ogden Standard.

FEARLESS, INDEPENDENT, PROGRESSIVE NEWSPAPER

4 P. M. CITY EDITION
TEN PAGES

WEATHER—Utah: Tonight and
Wednesday Fair; Not Much Change
in Temperature.

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Secretary Bryan Resigns

Washington, June 8.—Secretary Bryan late today submitted his resignation to President Wilson and it was accepted. It was authoritatively stated that the resignation, which had been under consideration for several days, was accomplished with the utmost good feeling between the secretary of state and President Wilson. It resulted from differences of opinion over the new note to be sent to Germany.

FRENCH MAKE GAINS IN VIOLENT FIGHTING FOR GERMAN POSITIONS

TERRIBLE LOSSES INFLICTED ON GERMANS

Germans Driven Back Four Times in Vain Attempt to Retake Lost Ground—550 Prisoners Taken—100 Not Wounded—French Initiate Series of Offensive Movements and Extend Area of Attack—British Forces Doing Nothing.

Battle of Rivers Raging—River Dubysa Changes Hands Five Times—Austro-German Advance Across the Dneister—Italians Advance into Austrian Territory—Hungary Passing Through Political Crisis—Austrians Postpone Decisive Battle With

Italians—Great Fight Expected Soon.
Hull, England, June 8, 5:55 p. m.—The trawler Pentland has been sunk in the North sea by shell fire from a German submarine. The crew was saved.

Berlin, June 8, via London, 5 p. m.—General von Linsingen, in his advance from Przemyśl in the direction of Lemberg, has reached Lubaczow, 45 miles northeast of Przemyśl. This information was contained in the official report given out at German army headquarters today.

Paris, June 8, 5 p. m.—The French war office this afternoon gave out a report on the progress of hostilities, reading:

"In the sector to the north of Arras there were yesterday evening and last night some infantry engagements. On the eastern slopes of the plateau of Lorette the enemy replied to an attack by us by three violent counter attacks. This attack did not result in any change of position.

"To the northeast of the sugar refinery of Souchez we made further progress. At Neuville St. Vaast we gained possession, as a result of very violent fighting, of a further group of houses. In the region of the labyrinth a German counter attack has been repulsed.

Germans Driven Back.
"To the southeast of Hebuterne the Germans endeavored to recapture the positions they had lost. Four different times they were driven back. We increased our gain to the northeast by taking possession of two lines of trenches along a front stretching for 500 yards, or as far as the roadway running between Hebuterne and Serre.

"We took a total of 550 prisoners of whom 100 had not been wounded."

Berlin Claims Victories.
Berlin, June 8.—The German official report claims complete failure of French attacks.

The report follows:
"An attack by the enemy on the southern slope of Lorette hills failed completely. The French refrained from making further attempts to attack."

South of Neuville an attack by the enemy was prevented by our artillery fire.

"In the region southeast of Hebuterne the battle continues. An attack northwest of Soissons, at Moulin-tack northwest of Soissons, to a Sous-Toutvent, has been brought to a standstill by our counter attack. At Villanau-Vois, northwest of Berry-au-Vois, the enemy suffered heavy losses. The enemy's attempt to recapture an unsuccessful attempt to recapture the position lost in May. A flying machine of the enemy was shot down.

"Eastern theatre of war:
"Our offensive movement in the Shavli district and east of the Dubysa, is taking its course. Southwest of Plodock an enemy aeroplane was captured.

Southeastern theatre of war:
"East of Przemyśl the general situation is the same. The number of prisoners taken by the army under General von Mackensen since June 1 amounts to more than 20,000. In the amounts to more than 20,000. In the hills near Nowoszyn, northeast of Zuralt, the troops under General Linsingen again defeated the enemy. The

neutrals, have been sunk by German submarines in the waters north of the British Isles. The neutral ships were all Norwegian and no loss of life on them is reported. In the case of the fourth vessel, the Belgian steamer Menapier, only six of the twenty-three persons on board were saved. Reports from Vienna say the Austrians have been successful in several minor engagements with the Italians. Although there has been sharp fighting at various points, the Austrians are still postponing the decisive battle, which is expected soon.

Russians Still Falling Back.
Official advices from Petrograd give few definite statements concerning the situation in Galicia. It is admitted, however, that the Austro-German forces succeeded in crossing the Dneister river near Zurawno, and apparently the Russians still are falling back along most of this front.

A German victory almost as striking as that in Galicia is said in Berlin to have been won in the Baltic provinces which were invaded several weeks ago by the Germans. The Russian resistance is said to have broken down. A Petrograd dispatch, however, asserts the Russians were victorious in the bitterest battle of this campaign, fought for control of the Dubysa river. It is said the fighting was so fierce and deadly that the river was choked with bodies of the dead.

King Constantine Very Low.
Rome, June 8, via Paris, 2:15 p. m.—The Messagero has received a news dispatch from Athens saying the condition of King Constantine of Greece suddenly has become very grave.

PROBLEM OF THE LIQUOR QUESTION

President of National Wholesale Liquor Dealer's Association Opposes Prohibition.

DRINK BRINGS JOY

Demand Is Here and People Have Inalienable and God-given Right to Product.

Cincinnati, Ohio, June 8.—"The solution of what is commonly called the liquor question depends upon what we consider the problem to be," said Samuel Woolner, Jr., of Peoria, Ill., president of the National Wholesale Liquor Dealer's association at the opening session today of that organization.

"The prohibitionists," continued Mr. Woolner, "would have us believe that the abolishment of the legitimate manufacture and sale of liquor would remove entirely the demand and stop drinking absolutely; that the nation would be much better off and that the individual living in this padded and perfumed atmosphere would be happy and contented, more efficient and of more use to the community, longer lived, stronger minded; that it would minimize murder and crime of all sorts; remove the cause of poverty and ill health and do away with jails and insane asylums and asylums for the feeble minded."

"The persons engaged in the liquor business contend that they are simply supplying a want and a need. The demand is here, otherwise there would be no supply, that the people have an inalienable, inborn, God-given right to their product; that it relieves more misery than it causes; that it produces more joy than sorrow; that it adds to the efficiency instead of taking away from it; that it is a tonic for the body, producing stronger and healthier minds, which is a greater preventive of crime of all kinds, and causes a lesser demand for institutions such as jails and hospitals for the insane, feeble minded, etc., than would be required under prohibition or total abstinence."

After reading the annual report of United States Commissioner of Internal Revenue William H. Osborne, in which illicit distilling during the last fiscal year was said to have increased slightly over the preceding year, Mr. Woolner said:

Prohibition Does Not Prohibit.
"It can readily be seen from the commissioner's report that prohibition neither prohibits nor lessens the demand, merely changing from the legitimate manufacturing and distribution to illegitimate."

"Let us have local self government so that every individual shall be left free to eat or drink what he chooses until he has proven himself incompetent to exercise this freedom without jeopardizing the life, property and liberty of his fellow men."

Watch Reported Lost.—The loss of a lady's watch Sunday night in a local moving picture theatre was reported to the police yesterday by Judge E. T. Hulaniski.

BELGIAN SHIP SENT TO BOTTOM

Only Six Saved Out of Twenty-three Persons on Board.

ONE BADLY INJURED

Captain, Wife and Daughter, First Mate, Pilot and Twelve of Crew Drown.

London, June 8, 12:35 p. m.—The Belgian steamer Menapier has been sent to the bottom by a German torpedo near the North foreland. Out of 23 persons on board only six were saved. The captain, his wife and his daughter, the first mate and the pilot and 12 members of the crew lost their lives.

The survivors from the Menapier were landed today at Margate. One of them, badly injured, was sent to a hospital.

The survivors say the Menapier sank within a few minutes of the time the torpedo exploded. The Belgian steamer Menapier was of 1,425 net tons and was 281 feet long. She was built in Sunderland in 1908 and was owned in Antwerp.

The north foreland is in Kent county in the North sea.

Steamers' Cargoes Seized.

New York, June 8.—Three Norwegian steamers arrived in port today which on their last outward voyages from this country were unsuccessful in landing their cargoes at their ports of destination owing to seizure by the British authorities. They were the Navigator from Genoa, the Kim from Shields and Magdalene from Manchester.

The Navigator bound from New York for Genoa was taken into Gibraltar and her cargo of machinery and copper discharged.

The Kim bound from New York to Copenhagen was taken to Falmouth and her cargo of foodstuffs removed. She was detained there five months.

The Magdalene with cotton from Galveston for Copenhagen was held for three weeks at Kirkwall and then sent to Manchester where the cargo was seized. She was released after a detention of two weeks.

The sinking of the Superb occurred fifty miles west of Fastnet. High explosives were placed on board the vessel after the crew had taken to the boats. Seventeen survivors were landed today at Margate.

ALLIES' OFFER IS REJECTED

Cologne, Germany, June 8, via London, 3 p. m.—The chances that Rumania and Bulgaria will enter the war with the allies are diminishing, says a Berlin dispatch to the Cologne Gazette.

"The political heavens of the Balkans have cleared somewhat," the dispatch says. "Rumania has rejected the first offer of the Triple Entente as unsatisfactory."

"Bulgaria also has received offers from the entente. It is not known that Bulgaria has formally rejected them, but she is in agreement with Rumania and since the latter has rejected the offers Bulgaria probably will do likewise."

"This assumption is the more reasonable because Bulgaria's first demand is immediate occupation by her of the Macedonian territory taken from her by Serbia. The entente has not yet offered that. Bulgaria naturally is not interested in the Turkish frontier, but Bulgarian statesmen are keenly conscious of the opportunity regarding Macedonia is one which will come now or never."

EIGHTY SALOONS TO DISCONTINUE

St. Paul, Minn., June 8.—Eighty saloons in ten counties of Minnesota will be forced to discontinue operations as a result of yesterday's county option elections. Only two of the twelve counties voting—Blue Earth and Olmsted—will retain saloons. In Pipestone the drys won by thirteen votes and in Redwood by thirty-two.

The other counties which abolished liquor were Traverse, Todd, Renville, Dodge, Kandiyohi, Murray, Ottertail and Watonwan.

THREE NORWEGIAN STEAMERS SUNK

Germans Hail Vessel and Allow Crew Twenty Minutes to Take to Boats.

SHOOT AT RESCUERS

Submarine Tows Boats From One Ship Until Trawler Heaves in Sight.

London, June 8, 12:25 p. m.—The Norwegian vessels Trudvang and Superb have been sunk by German submarines.

Another Norwegian steamer sunk is the Glitterind, of 376 tons net. This vessel was built in 1913 and was 186 feet long.

The Trudvang was a steamer of 640 tons net register. Built at Bergen in 1897, she was 224 feet long, 32 foot beam and 13 feet deep.

The Superb was a bark of 1,239 tons and was built in Glasgow in 1875. She sailed from Buenos Ayres March 10 for Queenstown.

The Trudvang was hailed by a German submarine soon after midday yesterday when off St. Anne's Head. The captain was ordered to bring his papers aboard the submarine, whose commander gave the crew twenty minutes to take to the boats.

The submarine then sent twelve shells into the Trudvang. The shooting brought out a patrol boat from Milford Haven which picked up the skipper and crew, numbering 13, from the boats. During the operation the submarine attempted vainly to torpedo the patrol boat. The men from the Trudvang were landed today at Milford Haven.

The crew of the Glitterind was landed today in the Tyne. The vessel, with a cargo of lumber, was on her way from Sweden to Hartlepool when she encountered a German submarine. The Germans gave the crew ten minutes to take to the boats before firing a torpedo.

The submarine towed the ship's bats for thirty minutes until a trawler hove in sight.

BOARD BEGINS SEVERE PROBE

Naval Court of Inquiry to Learn Who Passed Out Advance Information to Midshipmen.

Annapolis, Md., June 8.—Rear Admiral William F. Fullam, superintendent of the naval academy, who resumed his testimony today before the naval court of inquiry appointed by Secretary Daniels to investigate charges of irregularities in examinations at the academy declared to the court that Midshipman James E. Moss of Annapolis was the man primarily responsible for the whole scandal of irregularities in connection with the last annual examination.

Midshipman Moss, the admiral asserted, was being supported in his plea for clemency by two United States senators, a representative in congress and two lawyers. If such forces, said the superintendent, were permitted to control in such a case it would not be possible to maintain a standard of discipline in the naval academy.

The admiral said that he regretted very much to have to testify concerning a conversation with Robert Moss, father of Midshipman Moss, and a member of counsel for the accused midshipmen, which compelled him to mention the name of a naval officer.

"Mr. Moss told me," said Admiral Fullam, "that Surgeon McDowell, whom he (Moss) had defended in a civil case, had assured Mr. Moss that he yesterday in the royal navy would defend him in an aeroplane attack and wrecked a Zeppelin dirigible over Belgium, was given the Victoria cross today."

Warnerford's exploit marks the first time a Zeppelin has been brought to earth by a monoplane. He dropped incendiary bombs on the Zeppelin, which crashed to the ground and burned up. The members of crew—28 men—were killed.

King George has sent the following telegram to Lieutenant Warnerford: "I must heartily congratulate you upon your splendid achievement yesterday in which you, single handed, destroyed an enemy Zeppelin. I have much pleasure in conferring upon you the Victoria Cross for this gallant act."

(Signed) "GEORGE, R. I."

Annapolis, Md., June 8.—From the opening day's testimony before the naval court of inquiry detailed by Secretary Daniels to investigate the "gouging" scandal at the naval academy, it was indicated that a "system of supplying of dope" as advance information on examinations is called in naval academy parlance, would be uncovered. Also that this system has been in vogue for years and that

many additional midshipmen may become involved.

Among the questions which the inquiry board will try to solve are: Why more witnesses were not called before the investigating board? The evidence shows that those midshipmen who were examined mentioned the names of many other midshipmen in the proceedings who were not called to give testimony.

On cross-examination by Congressman Hay of midshipmen's counsel concerning the issuance of "dope" or information about studies, Admiral Fullam said it was customary for instructors to direct the special attention of midshipmen to certain parts of the subject they were studying with a view to their time being devoted to the most important parts. It was legitimate to make use of copies of former examinations which could be distinguished from information about fresh examinations by reason of the old papers containing their headings intact.

The fact that the papers that came into Moss' possession had the top cut off, should have been sufficient proof to anyone that they were not old examination papers.

Midshipmen Under Arrest.
Washington, June 8.—Secretary Daniels today declined to grant the request of counsel for the midshipmen on trial at the naval academy that they be released from arrest while the court of inquiry is in progress.

Mr. Daniels said he was following precedent. He instructed Rear Admiral Fullam, superintendent of the academy, to see that the midshipmen have every opportunity to confer with counsel.

There is imminent danger that the Constantinople water works system will be compelled to suspend operations because of a shortage of coal and the output of flour mills has been restricted for the same reason with the result that there is an insufficient supply of bread. The situation is said to be so serious that many German families are leaving the Turkish capital.

London, June 8, 9:31 a. m.—An epidemic of typhoid fever is raging among the troops and civilian population of Asia Minor, according to reports from Constantinople, says a Reuter dispatch from Athens. Seventy-five persons have already succumbed to the disease.

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WILSON'S NOTE NOT HELD UP

President Denies That New Message to Germany Has Been Delayed by Cabinet.

REVISING DOCUMENT

Rough Draft Not Changed in General Character Work Proceeding Expeditiously and Carefully.

Washington, June 8.—After two hours' discussion of the note to Germany at the cabinet meeting today, Secretary Tumulty at the direction of President Wilson, made this announcement:

"The note was gone over and discussed and put in final form. It probably will go forward to Berlin tomorrow."

The cabinet members uniformly refused to discuss it.

Washington, June 8.—President Wilson announced today that the note to Germany was about finished and would go forward shortly. He did not specify the day, but said the document would be gone over in final revision today by the cabinet.

The president explained that there had been no delay of any kind in the preparation of the note, that he had brought only a rough draft of it to the cabinet meeting Friday and that there had been all sorts of suggestions since the cabinet last met. The general character of the document, however, he said, had not been modified and he believed it had the approval of the entire cabinet. No one has held up the note, the president emphasized, work on it being as expeditious as was consistent with carefulness.

The president today gave no inkling of its contents, believing that forecasts might set up a misconception of the German note to pay for the attack on the Gulf of Mexico and asking for further information concerning the dropping of bombs on the Cushing was referred to by the president as not satisfactory.

The president said he learned only today of Mr. Gaidinger's arrival here in the interest of neutrals in the war. The president added, however, officials might have additional information concerning Gaidinger's trip here.

When the cabinet assembled today, Secretary Bryan was not among the number. He remained at his office at the state department closeted with Counselor Lansing and sent word to the president that he was detained by important work. Mr. Bryan, however, has conferred frequently with the president while the note has been under construction.

At noon after the cabinet meeting had been under way an hour Secretary Bryan arrived. "I'm sorry I am late," he said as he entered the executive offices. "I sent word to the president I would be detained by important work."

There were indications that the discussion of the note might have been delayed until Bryan's arrival.

It was learned definitely that only a few slight changes in phraseology were made at the cabinet meeting. The note was taken up in the form in which it came after Secretary Bryan had spent several hours on it after his conference yesterday with the president. After the meeting Secretary Bryan went to luncheon with the other members.

Cabinet members said that while possibly a few words might be changed, it would go forward to Berlin in practically the form agreed on at today's meeting.

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FREE DANCE At Hot Springs

Wednesday Night. Good Music